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NEW FORCE IN CHINA POLITICS

Interview With Head Of Democratic League

CHUNGKING, OCT. 18. THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE, ORIGINALLY A FEDERATION OF SIX POLITICAL GROUPS, IS EMERGING AS A FORCE TO BE RECKONED WITH IN CHINESE POLITICS AND IS LIKELY TO HAVE AN INFLUENTIAL PLACE IN FUTURE DISCUSSIONS TO UNIFY CHINA.

IT ALSO WILL PROBABLY HAVE AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN ARRANGING THE MAKEUP AND CONVOCATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, WHICH IS PLANNED AS A CHANNEL FOR INTRODUCING CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.

America's Future Preparedness

WASHINGTON, OCT. 18. CONGRESS POINTED TODAY TOWARD ONE OF ITS BIGGEST JOBS IN FORMATION OF A POST-WAR MILITARY POLICY.

The following developments came along the Capitol highway:

The legislators heard that President Truman soon would ask for universal military training.

There was a likelihood the war department would ask for a permanent status in the White House for the army chief of staff.

A split appeared likely between the army and navy brass hats over proposals to merge the war and navy departments.

There has been considerable discussion on Capitol hill over the issue of drafting all the nation's young men for a period of military training after the war. — Associated Press.

AMERICA'S IDEAS ON COMMUNICATIONS

NEW YORK, OCT. 18. THE "NEW YORK TIMES" LEARNS IN WASHINGTON THAT AT THE BERMUDA COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE, WHICH OPENS ON NOVEMBER 19, THE UNITED STATES WILL SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING POLICY.

One, the abolition by the United States, Britain and the Dominions of all communication monopolies in countries other than their own.

Two, the abolition of British Empire preferential rates.

Three, the adoption by the United States and the Commonwealth of low uniform rates, with the right to send a message from any point in these countries to any other country, at the conference rate of twenty cents a word.

Four, the adoption of the principle that messages should be sent by the most expeditious route.

Five, the unlimited extension by the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the wireless circuits granted by them to the United States. — Reuter.

AS IT SHOULD BE

London, Oct. 18. "Burma Victory," the Ministry of Information's official film of the campaign, is to have its premiere to-morrow week at the Warner Theatre in Leicester Square, London.

This is the theatre from which "Objective—Burma," the American film, was recently withdrawn, following criticisms that it misrepresented the campaign and was an injustice to the 14th Army. — Reuter.

London, Oct. 18. The India League is holding a press conference to-morrow at which Doctor Wickrema Singh, representative of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation, will be present.

The discussion will centre around the Soulbury report and trade union matters. — Reuter.

EIGHT MILLION NAMES IN NAZI FILE

Berlin, Oct. 18. American troops have uncovered a Nazi master file of personnel records bearing nearly 8,000,000 names. It is considered one of the most important documentary catches of the war and post-war period. The file includes almost 2,000,000 names of persons who applied for party membership and were rejected. — Associated Press.

Admiral Goes To The Rescue

HONG KONG'S COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, ADMIRAL C. J. H. HARcourt, WAS FIRST ON THE SCENE OF A SHIPWRECK YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

His Excellency had been visiting Cheungchau and Tai-O in the motor fishing vessel "Red Rose." On the way back, two miles west of East Brother Island, the "Red Rose" sighted the steamer "Artemis" aground.

She had gone ashore on her way to Canton, having sailed from Hong Kong at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Commander-in-Chief's vessel went alongside, passed a line aboard and attempt to pull "Artemis," which flies the flag of the Chinese merchant marine, off the rocks. This, however, proved impossible and arrangements were made with Hong Kong to send out a tug.

TALKS WITH ELTERS

The Commander-in-Chief, pursuing his policy of seeing things for himself, had earlier visited Cheungchau and Tai-O where he talked with the village elders. He was accompanied by the General Officer Commanding, Major General F. W. Festing.

At Cheungchau, Commando posts were inspected. The village elders advised that all was peaceful and quiet. Many junks were noticed in the vicinity.

Elders at Tai-O said that there was a shortage of rice but they were assured that supplies were on their way. Commando posts were also inspected on Tai-O. The Commander-in-Chief visited schools, hospitals and civic welfare centres during the tour which occupied ten hours.

EMPEROR'S DECISION ON ABDICATION

TOKYO, OCT. 18. PRINCE KONOYE, A MEMBER OF THE WAR LIQUIDATION COUNCIL, QUESTIONED YESTERDAY ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF EMPEROR HIROHITO ABDICATING, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW GIVEN THE NEWSPAPER "ASAHI" TO-DAY.

"His Majesty, who accepted the Potsdam declaration, has a grave responsibility for the faithful execution of the terms of the declaration and considers he cannot leave the throne before this obligation is discharged."

In the same interview, Prince Kono, who is revising the Imperial Constitution, said that under the revised constitution, the House of Representatives will have more power while the Emperor's prerogatives will probably be more restricted.

He said that the Cabinet will no longer be responsible only to the Emperor but to the House of Representatives as well. — Reuter.

ANOTHER PHASE IN THE ROUND-UP OF HONG KONG WAR CRIMINALS HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

Yesterday, forty-one Japanese prisoners were removed to Stanley Prison to await trial. All were members of the Japanese Gendarmerie Force combat unit. The result of investigations.

This brings the total of Japanese units have charge of them.

EXTREMISTS OUT OF HAND

BATAVIA, OCT. 18. EXTREMISTS OF THE NATIONALISTS' YOUTH MOVEMENT ARE COMPLETELY OUT OF HAND IN MANY AREAS OF JAVA, KILLING AND LOOTING APPARENTLY IN A FRENZIED ZEAL TO SHOW HATRED FOR THE EUROPEANS.

THEY WERE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE LACK OF SUFFICIENT FORCES TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER. FIFTEEN EURASIANS WERE SHOT OR HACKED TO DEATH AT DEPOK, 20 MILES FROM BATAVIA.

The demonstrators destroyed homes, looted and tore religious pictures from the walls of the Christians.

A battle between the demonstrators number was many as 800, by unofficial estimate, and Indian Gurkhas of the 23rd division continued throughout the past 24 hours.

Shortly after noon 60 Indian infantrymen held off the mob, but in mid-afternoon the British dispatched 300 reinforcements and stated the situation was in check.

In central Java, the British official spokesman said, at Ambawara and Banjoechir all Japanese had been interned by the Indonesian extremists who also seized the complete staff of RAPWI (relief for Allies prisoners of war and internees).

WOMEN HOSTAGES

Red Cross workers also were interned in camps no longer guarded by Japanese, but surrounded by Indonesian guards. The British spokesman said it was thought the guard was more for the purpose of holding as hostages the women internees.

Although the Indonesians have taken over the supplying of food from the Japanese, they are incapable of carrying out the responsibility of feeding the camps, the British authority said.

Selling and introduction of fresh vegetables and fats into the camps is forbidden by the Indonesians and during the past three days only rice has been eaten by the internees.

LOSS CONTROL

"The Indonesian leader, Magoland, in this area is moderate and willing to help, but he has lost complete control," said the British spokesman. "The attitude of the youth extremists is definitely hostile and the Europeans are treated as enemies."

At Semarang the situation was much the same, with RAPWI and Red Cross staffs imprisoned and their whereabouts unknown. The spokesman said troops were being sent to the area, where the situation is regarded as more immediately dangerous than at Ambawara.

British authorities said when the hostages are recovered their captors will be rounded up and dealt with. The British are informed that the extremists have hand grenades and machineguns.

Lieut. General Christison, the British commander, said he would hold Dr. Soekarno, the Indonesian national leader, responsible.

VAN HEUZEN ARRIVES

Meanwhile, the Dutch continued to land troops, arms and relief supplies. The latest arrival was the steamship "Van Heuven" from Brisbane, where dockworkers refused to load the ship because of sympathy with the Indonesian cause. The passengers, officers and crew finally did the loading themselves.

The present Dutch forces in Java, including the newly disembarked contingent, are estimated at 5,000. The British expect to bring the entire 23rd division to Java. — Associated Press.

SEAC VISIT

It is understood that high ranking officers of the South-East Asia Command are to go to Java for a first-hand inquiry.

Efforts are being made to have five thousand Dutch prisoners of war, who are at present in Singapore, armed and trained for service in Java and other areas of the Netherlands East Indies.

SOEKARNO RETURNS

Doctor Soekarno has returned home after weeks of absence. Yesterday and to-day he conferred with his Cabinet in the review of the situation and to-morrow afternoon "an important statement by the Indonesian Republic" has been promised at a press conference to which all the allied war correspondents have been invited. — Reuter.

DE GAULLE CALLS FOR DOUBLE YES

Army Wanted "Death Ray"

TOKYO, OCT. 18. AN AMERICAN-EDUCATED PROFESSOR IN TOKYO'S IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY SAID TO-DAY THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO GRANT A \$3,000 REQUEST FOUR YEARS AGO HELD UP WORK ON ATOMIC BOMB RESEARCH.

ACCORDING TO THE ARMY NEWSPAPER "STARS AND STRIPES" DR. RYOKICHI HAGANE SAID LEADING JAPANESE PHYSICISTS WANTED TO BEGIN WORK.

BUT THE JAPANESE MILITARY WAS MORE INTERESTED IN DEATH RAY EXPERIMENTS.

Hagane said he was convinced that within 10 years, Japanese scientists could have discovered and utilized atomic power without the aid of the government.

The interview recalled to an "Associated Press" correspondent the reaction of a Japanese officer who surrendered in the Philippines in August.

An American officer asked him, during surrender negotiations on a Luzon mountainside, whether he had heard about the use of the atomic bomb.

"No," responded the Japanese colonel, "Where did we use it against you?"

"You must have your signals mixed a bit," replied the American. "You didn't use it on us; it was the other way around."

The colonel then told the American that when he left Japan about a year and a half ago he was under the impression that Japanese scientists had almost mastered the secret of atomic power. — Associated Press.

PARIS, OCT. 18.

GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE, HEAD OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, BROADCASTING LAST NIGHT TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE ON THE ISSUES OF THE ELECTIONS TO BE HELD NEXT SUNDAY SAID:

"The Government and I are preparing to give back to the Nation's representatives exceptional powers which I have yielded since 1940 in the name of the Republic and in the service of France.

"As for the referendum, I sincerely hope you will answer 'yes' to both questions.

"I consider it absolutely necessary that you should witness the birth of the new republic which will never come if we are to resort to a regime whose weakness was obvious." — Reuter.

Tokyo Rose Handed Back To Americans

TOKYO, OCT. 18. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TO-DAY THAT AMERICAN-BORN LVA TOGURI, WHO IS ASSERTED TO BE "TOKYO ROSE" OF THE RADIO, HAS BEEN RETURNED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE AMERICAN AUTHORTIES.

"Tokyo Rose" became almost a legend among American troops in the Pacific war. Her name and honeyed voice were better known than any other in Japan.

As the No. 1 Japanese propagandist, she taunted the Yanks about going home—or jibed that it was too bad they never would get home. With what amounted to uncanny accuracy, she would at times get under the skin of Pacific island by identifying what unit they were in and warning them at what hour they would get an air raid.

The "Tokyo Rose" broadcast extravagant claims she broadcast of Japanese successes and American disasters often brought laughs to the Allied troops. One of the best remembered was while the huge American convoy was sailing toward Leyte for the first Philippines landing. Admiral Halsey was throwing his powerful third fleet against Formosa at the same time.

"Tokyo Rose" broadcast extravagant claims of the destruction of the American fleet, which drew from Halsey the epic report: "I have raised my sunken fleet and am rearming after the enemy at full speed." — Associated Press.

Rangoon, Oct. 18.

Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-Smith, Governor of Burma, announced to-day that a general election will be held as soon as peaceful conditions are established.

He said, without explaining details: "I am armed with a new approach to an old problem in establishing Burma on a basis on which it may attain full status as a nation and enjoy in as short a time as physically possible the very same degree of freedom as Great Britain herself enjoys." — Associated Press.

London, Oct. 18. It was reported to-day that the King had declared the British government intends "at the earliest possible moment" to grant complete self-government to Burma as a member of the British Commonwealth. — Associated Press.

4,300 TO 1 SHOT COMES OFF

London, Oct. 18.

AMERICAN OFFICERS HAVE UNCOVERED A CACHE OF PRECIOUS STONES WHICH TOTAL 181,000 KARATS IN DIAMONDS, VALUED AT MORE THAN \$120,000,000 HONG KONG.

The jewels are believed to be part of a hoard which the Japanese army and navy overlords were corraling.

During the war the Japanese conducted an intensive campaign for diamonds, explaining they were needed for industrial purposes. But it is now obvious that the greater part of the hoard was never used. In this way, they were found in caves and hideaways some 200 to 300 miles from Tokyo. The diamonds are being transferred to four huge bank vaults in Tokyo under American guard. — Associated Press.

JAPS STILL AT LARGE ON GUAM

Guam, Oct. 18.

Marine Brig.-Gen. Lee Hormel, the Guam Island commander, estimated to-day that 800 Japanese soldiers still are hiding from American forces on Guam a year and a half after its capture.

"We captured more than 800 in September," he said, "and we still are getting a few every day." — Associated Press.

LATEST NOTICES

The Hong Kong Dispensary,
Alexandra Building.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 1841)

have pleasure in announcing that
they are now open for the

DISPENSING

PRESCRIPTIONS,

thus continuing their long record of
service to the Hong Kong Public.

Note the new telephone numbers:

20018 & 20469

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS

LIMITED

NOTICE

Owing to existing abnormal
conditions concerning power supply,
as from date hereof until further
notice the Tramcars will be with-
drawn from service over all routes
commencing 9 p.m. and no Cars
will be in operation later than 10
p.m. daily.

As from Saturday 20th October
a 10 minutes service will be re-
sumed over the Happy Valley-
Whitty Street route; and

Further, as from the same date,
Saturday 20th instant, reduced
fares of 1st Class 15 cents, 3rd
Class 8 cents will be introduced on
all routes.

As from date Saturday, 20th
October a 1st Class 10 cents
Military Ticket on all cars will be
available to Service Personnel in
uniform.

W. F. SIMMONS
Acting General Manager

18th October, 1945.

MILITARY ADMINIS-
TRATION KOWLOON

ROAD CLOSED

Until further notice no lorries
are allowed beyond HA YEUNG
Village near the 11th milestone
on the CLEAR WATER BAY
Road owing to danger to men
working below the road.

By Order of
Garrison Commander,
Kowloon.

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public
that we will be glad to lend our
full assistance and co-operation in
connection with employment of all
Chinese Seamen, Engineers, Ships'
Crews, etc.

For further particulars please
communicate with

Hongkong Chinese Seamen's Union
3rd Floor, China Building,
Tel. No. 20986.

NOTICE

Notice is given that the offices
of the Acting Custodian of Prop-
erty have removed from
Mercantile Bank Building, 2nd floor,
the Courts of Justice, ground
floor.

R. A. WICKERSON
Acting Custodian of Property.

NOTICE

Would any person in possession
or knowing the whereabouts of
our records, equipment, stocks or
machinery, please communicate
with us.

DAVIE, BOAG & CO., LTD.
Chartered Bank Building,
(1st floor).

NOTICE

A meeting will be held at the
Muslim Cemetery, Happy Valley,
on Sunday, the 21st instant, at
2.30 p.m., to devise ways and
means of solving the urgent needs
of extension. All Muslims
(especially the local section) are
requested to attend.

ABBAS KHAN,
Chairman,
H.K. Muslim Society.

VICTORY CELEBRATION.

Mr. Abbas Khan has made ar-
rangements to show Indian Cinema
films at the Alhambra Theatre,
beginning at 11 a.m. for three
consecutive Sundays the 21st,
28th October and 4th November.
All Indians—Military and
Civilians—are cordially invited.

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THE COMMON AIM

It is well-known that Sir William Beveridge's first famous report on the prevention of want represented a landmark in British social thinking. His more recent report, on full employment, may come to represent an even more important milestone in British political economy—with the emphasis on the adjective. Here is a doctrine which can combine public responsibility with private enterprise, without any sharp break in the social organisation of Britain. Sir William would not claim to be a pioneer, but merely to have brought together the most fruitful elements in modern economic thought and interpretation to form a coherent and intelligible basis of practical policy. He freely admits his debt to the "Keynesian analysis"; and there is a majority of modern British economists who would largely accept the propositions upon which Sir William Beveridge has erected his programme for securing the full and continuous utilisation of national resources. The thesis is now widely accepted that the aim of economic policy should be to secure that total of outlay, private or public, which will provide work for all the available labour, and that this aim should be overriding. The National Budget, in this view, should (and could) be reckoning in which the demand for labour and other resources is always kept equal with the supply by a combination of public policy and private activity. Sir William's yardstick of policy would be a Manpower Budget. It is this combination of public and private enterprise which has given the synthesis its great political significance. There are many in all parties, presented with this full and lucid argument, who accept the claim that these proposals "by-pass" the continual conflict between Socialism and Private Enterprise. Here is a common aim—full employment—which after the experience of the years between the two World Wars cannot be denied or avoided. Here is a method of procedure which would judge the means to that end on technical, not political, grounds. Until now the discussion of economic policy has proceeded on the old lines, with one side proclaiming salvation through public ownership and the other proclaiming it solely through private business. Sir William, catching up and fitting together these two lines of thought, says, in effect: "Let each case be settled on its merits. The important thing is to see, by our fiscal, industrial, commercial and social policy, that there is sufficient effective demand to engage all our resources continuously. Then, in each industry and branch of business, let it be decided on technical (and psychological) grounds whether private or public agencies will be better fitted to perform the work in the most productive fashion." The consensus of view about the Beveridge report should not, however, be exaggerated as a permanent phenomenon. It is an immense tribute that his demonstration of the large area of common ground that now exists about the leading objective of post-war economic policy should have won such general acclaim and acceptance. But the divisions of party conflict, representing deep-seated creeds and doctrines, have not been removed. Both Socialists and Individualists incline to seize upon the Beveridge Plan as a viable short-term compromise, and as the basis of agreed short-term progress. But they remain divided in both their ultimate ends and their ultimate methods, and the long-term "by-pass" will probably prove to be that, having demonstrated the area of agreement, it leaves the way clearly defined for the real choices, which, in the framework of healthy politics, the electors will ultimately have to make.

politicians propose to act and whether these are in accordance with scientific knowledge.

The bodies representing a vast

majority of chemists, physics and

engineers concerned with the pro-

duction of the bomb, supported these demands.

TO-DAY "AMATEURS" THIS TIME

Once upon a time we used to

hear complaints against "amateur

strategists".

These professionals have come

out into the open. They choose the

side of democracy and interna-

tionalists.

How often have statesmen,

especially those who led us into

the war, shielded themselves be-

hind "experts"—expert diplomats,

who thought it clever to undermine

the League of Nations, expert

armaments manufacturers, who de-

nounced the idea that their indus-

try should be publicly controlled;

and realists, who treated every

new idea with scorn.

To-day all is changed. Experts

take the stand against secret

diplomats, against those who vain-

ly believe they can retain the

monopoly of a new power, against

cybernetics who break outside the box of

international solution.

FURTHER WARNING

Lest we should need further

warning, look at the news that

comes from Japan.

Japan also had her atomic

expert Hiroshima was not such a

surprise to him and to-day he

laughs at the idea of secrecy.

What do statesmen propose to

do in the face of this startling re-

billion?

In defiance of such opinion, their

judgements would not be worth a

straw.

President Truman and his col-

leagues might wish to retain the

monopoly. Scientists say it is im-

possible. Therefore, the policy

of monopoly is no policy at all.

It is a policy whose disastrous

consequences can easily be fore-

seen. Each nation will be invited

to probe into the secret with all

the cunning and energy at its

command. An armaments race

more dangerous by a thousand

times than any which went be-

fore.

Meanwhile, every Peace Confer-

ence will be reduced to unreality

by failure to take into reckoning

the most potent form of power.

This is precisely the old gibe of

the so-called realists against ideal-

ists and internationalists.

To-day, it is the idealists alone

who are paying proper regard to

the problem of power.

Perhaps it is time that democ-

racy repaid the compliment con-

ferred upon it by scientists.

Atomic energy has exploded the

old ideas of international relations,

even if politicians are still shad-

ing their eyes for the world that has

come. But this fact is slowly

catching up in the race and an-

other notion yet more firmly fixed

up in the minds of the some of the

world's rulers is also being pul-

verised. Private capitalism has

suffered a blow no less shattering.

—Roster.

WHAT DO GOVERNMENTS NOW DO?
Rebellion Of Atomic
Bomb Scientists

IT WAS

Lau Wai-man, of 253,

Wanchai Road, picked up a

piece of dynamite yester-

day. He was not sure

whether it was so, when he

got home, he scraped it

with a penknife.

Lau is now in the French

Hospital, suffering from

severe injuries to his face

and mouth.

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leagues might wish to retain the

monopoly. Scientists say it is im-

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the most potent form of power.</

Liverpool Protest

Liverpool, Oct. 18. Members of the Liverpool Cotton Sailors' Guild and the Liverpool Cotton Clerks' Guild, together with five thousand employees of the Liverpool Cotton Market, met tonight to protest against the government's reported intention to close the Liverpool Cotton Futures Exchange.

A resolution was also passed deplored the intention of the Government to continue its wartime practice of bulk buying and control in the distribution of raw cotton.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 18. The "Manchester Guardian" says that Sir Stafford Cripps' reply to the Parliamentary question on Monday about the Liverpool Cotton Market has done little or nothing to allay merchants' and brokers' anxiety caused by last week's reports.

Meanwhile, the American Cotton Shippers' Association and the Egyptian Cotton Exporters' Association have issued statements favouring the reumption of Liverpool cotton trading and similar action by the Bombay Cotton Association would not be surprising. Sir Stafford Cripps merely said in Parliament that cotton futures dealing in Britain had been suspended since March 1941 when the Government took over the importation of raw cotton. The importation of cotton on Government account must continue for a considerable period, but final decisions on a long-term policy has not yet been taken. Sir Stafford added that he was receiving a deputation from the Liverpool Cotton Association shortly.—Reuter.

Britain's Greek Policy

LONDON, OCT. 18. ANSWERING QUESTIONS ON GREECE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MR. NOEL BAKER SAID THAT THE BELIEF OF SOME GREEKS THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WISHED TO INTERVENE IN FAVOUR OF A RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY WAS, IF IT STILL EXISTED, WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

He added, amid cheers, "The British Government considers the Greek people must themselves decide on the future of the constitution of their country. We strongly resent any insinuations apparently made by interested persons in Athens that we wish in any way to influence that decision. We shall, of course, accept the vote whatever the result may be. There is no excuse for the suggestion that if the Greeks decide to establish a republic, our support for Greece will be in any way diminished. That is completely untrue."—Reuter.

U.S. NAVAL STRATEGY

Washington, Oct. 18. Plans have been drawn for a U.S. naval backbone of the powerful striking forces on the West coast to guarantee peace in the Pacific.

The plans have on call a fleet of six carriers, three battleships, eight heavy cruisers, 12 light cruisers and 54 destroyers, plus the necessary auxiliary supply and repair ships and other supplemental vessels.—Associated Press.

DUTCH SHIPPING

Singapore, Oct. 18. Dutch authorities are taking energetic steps to revive the Netherlands merchant shipping in the Far East. Seven Dutch ships recovered from the Japanese are being reconditioned and recommissioned. The first vessel should be ready for service within a week.—Associated Press.

Capt. Charles H. Fenn, U.S.M.C., has left for Rangoon by plane. Capt. Fenn was United States liaison officer here.

NOTICE

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

Will anyone who has knowledge of the whereabouts of any Records, Furniture and Equipment belonging to the following kindly communicate with the undersigned.

Percy Smith, SETH & FLEMING, Anta M. (a) Selection Trust Ltd., Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd., City Investment Co. Ltd., Keppel Bros. Ltd., King Bros. Ltd., Hongkong Cricket Club, Hongkong Football Association, Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd., Foggan Brothers & Co. (Hongkong) Ltd.

Percy Smith, SETH & FLEMING, 2nd floor, Windsor House, Tel. 20700.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1945.

MR. BEVAN'S HOUSING PLANS

LONDON, OCT. 17. THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, MR. ANEURIN BEVAN, REPLYING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO-NIGHT TO THE OPPOSITION MOTION ON HOUSING, SPOKE OF THE "VERY GRAVE HOUSING SHORTAGE," WHICH WAS GOING TO BE "GRAVELY INCREASED" BY THE RETURNING SOLDIERS.

IT WAS GOING TO CAUSE GREAT SUFFERING THIS WINTER AND NOTHING ANY ONE COULD DO AT THE MOMENT WOULD EASE IT IN THE WAY OF NEW HOUSE BUILDING.

The Minister expressed the hope that the stringency would be removed in four years.

He warned that if there were people so anti-social, who had got accommodation grossly in excess of their reasonable requirements, it would be necessary to ask the local authorities to use the powers of requisitioning.

Mr. Bevan accused the "party opposite" of twenty-five years of housing neglect. "The fact is, the housing problem for lower income groups has not been solved since the industrial revolution.

Mr. Bevan said: "We have made certain promises at the election and we are going to establish a new thing in government—we are going to keep those promises."

AT OTHER END

Saying that he wished to give a broad outline of the Government's housing policy, Mr. Bevan remarked that before the war, the housing problems of the middle classes were solved. The higher income groups had their houses but the lower income groups did not.

JAP. ESPIONAGE REVELATION

TOKYO, Oct. 18. American authorities have uncovered evidence of Japanese espionage system before the war that resulted in searching of United States diplomatic pouches, which under international law are immune to any type of inspection.

Records revealed that in 1940 the Japanese had accurate information on the disposition of American shipping, including information which could have been gained only by searching diplomatic pouches because the information was in confidential safe-hand reports.—Associated Press.

EXPLOSION IN JAPAN

TOKYO, Oct. 18. Domei news agency said today that one Japanese was killed, 300 injured and 60 houses were wrecked by an unexplained explosion on October 16 at the Onayama ordnance supply warehouse. The agency said a Japanese sergeant shot himself after the catastrophe, apparently blaming himself for it.—Associated Press.

GENERAL STILWELL ON WAY HOME

HONOLULU, Oct. 18. General Stilwell, tenth U.S. army commander and former commander of American forces in Burma and China, arrived here to-day enroute to the United States.

After Gen. Simon B. Buckner was killed on Okinawa, General Stilwell assumed command for the final phase of the strategic island campaign. — Associated Press.

CIVIL AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATION.

FINANCE BRANCH.

TYPEWRITERS, ADDING MACHINES, CALCULATOR.

Tenders are invited from the public for the cleaning and maintenance service of Government writers, adding machines and calculators on the basis of monthly contract of a flat rate per month of one and a half.

Full particulars can be had from the D. A. D. A. Finance, Treasury Offices, 1st, Des Voeux Road, Central.

All tenders shall be in triplicate and in seal, delivered only marked with "no. vards" and "no. vards and maintenance of typewriters, etc." and this shall reach the Treasury not later than the 27th October, 1945.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. G. STOKES
D. A. D. A. Finance
Hongkong, October 1945.

WILLING TO SELL
BY THE RETURNING SOLDIERS.

IT WAS GOING TO CAUSE GREAT SUFFERING THIS WINTER AND NOTHING ANY ONE COULD DO AT THE MOMENT WOULD EASE IT IN THE WAY OF NEW HOUSE BUILDING.

The Minister expressed the hope that the stringency would be removed in four years.

He warned that if there were people so anti-social, who had got accommodation grossly in excess of their reasonable requirements, it would be necessary to ask the local authorities to use the powers of requisitioning.

Mr. Bevan accused the "party opposite" of twenty-five years of housing neglect. "The fact is, the housing problem for lower income groups has not been solved since the industrial revolution.

Mr. Bevan said: "We have made certain promises at the election and we are going to establish a new thing in government—we are going to keep those promises."

AT OTHER END

Saying that he wished to give a broad outline of the Government's housing policy, Mr. Bevan remarked that before the war, the housing problems of the middle classes were solved. The higher income groups had their houses but the lower income groups did not.

DEMobilisation MASTERY

"We shall need an additional 130,000 workers in the industries producing housing materials and components. I will confess with the utmost candour that the nation is mastered by the rate of demobilisation. But no one wants to disturb the demobilisation scheme. Any important departure from it at the present moment would cause grave unrest. I shall not know how this demobilised labour will dispose itself over industry until the men come out of the Army in full strength. But we should know at the end of the year."

Mr. Bevan said that there had been some criticism that the Government had not carried out the exact letter of a promise to establish a Ministry of Housing. In fact, they had fulfilled the substance of their promise and had concentrated the responsibility for housing in one Ministry.

"If I fail, it will be for lack of personal qualities and not because the instrument itself is deficient," Mr. Bevan added.—Reuter.

RUBBER PROSPECTS

SINGAPORE, Oct. 18.

Experts of the rubber growers' association to-day regarded as "unduly optimistic" forecasts that rubber production would reach the pre-war scale within three months.

They cited the shortage of labour and the lack of sufficient trained planters. They expressed confidence that if labour became available there would be no gap between the shipment of captured Japanese stocks and the first shipments of newly produced rubber.—Associated Press.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

LETTERS FOR CANADA, etc.

A surface letter mail for Canada and United States, Central and South America and Europe via Canada will be despatched by S. SHIRRAHAN.

The mail will close at 3 p.m. on Saturday, 20th October, 1945.

J. H. B. LEE,
D.A.D.O.A.
(Posts & Telegraphs.)

17th October, 1945.

HONGKONG MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

LETTERS FOR UNITED KINGDOM, etc.

A surface letter mail for the United Kingdom and India direct and Europe, Africa, & North Central and South America via London will be despatched per S.S. "Empire Lagan".

The mail will close at 3 p.m. on Thursday, 18/10/45.

POSTAGE RATES:

Places in the British Empire:

Letters: 15 cents for the first ounce and 10 cents for each additional ounce.

Post Cards: 10 cents.

Other places:

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Mrs. Sutherland, Representative of the British Red Cross, is now in Hong Kong. Will anyone wishing to see her call at Room 420, Gloucester Hotel.

T. G. STOKES
D. A. D. A. Finance
Hongkong, October 1945.

India's West Point

Washington, Oct. 18.

The Indian Delegation which has been studying the military and educational institutions of the United States will begin a fortnight's tour of military training centres in Britain on October 22nd.

At a press conference on the eve of their departure from Washington the delegates said that they are returning to India early in November to report their findings on the model for the establishment of a fifteen-million war memorial academy for training of Indian Army, Navy and Air Force officers.

Major General Donald Rowan Bateman told newsmen: "We are particularly impressed with the United States Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis. We found the spirit there magnificent. It is wonderful how much they are part of the whole nation's life. These places are models on which we are working and we hope that the Indian Academy will develop a similar tradition."

Mr. Bevan accused the "party opposite" of twenty-five years of housing neglect. "The fact is, the housing problem for lower income groups has not been solved since the industrial revolution.

He was going to ask the House to raise the limit under which local authorities could lend money under the Small Dwellings Act.

DEMobilisation MASTERY

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Hongkong, October 1945.

BRITISH MILITARY
ADMINISTRATION,
HONG KONG
MILITARY COURTS
PROCLAMATION
NO. 8. OF 1945
AUTHORISED ADVOCATES

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of Article 19(1) of the above Proclamation, I, GEORGE E. STRICKLAND, Colonel, Civil Affairs, Legal Branch, have authorised the persons whose names appear hereafter to act as Advocates and conduct the defences of persons charged before the Standing Military Court, namely:

TSO SEEN WAN, C.B.E.,
Doctor of Laws,
HUNG WAI CHIU
DATED the 18th day of
October, 1945.
GEORGE E. STRICKLAND
Colonel, (C.A.)
Legal

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC
OF HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG BREWERY & DISTILLERY, LTD., wishes to inform the public that the crude imitation liquor labelled GOLDEN DRAGON BRANDY (the label bearing the name of the Hongkong Brewery & Distillery, Ltd., which is now on sale in this Colony, was put on the market when the Brewery was under Japanese control and management. This liquor has not been produced since the Hongkong Brewery & Distillery, Ltd., reverted to its former British management, which is now investigating the question of the possible cooperation of one or more of its own staff with the Japanese in the production of this highly harmful liquor.

TOBACCO RETAILERS
LICENCES

The issue of Tobacco Retailers Licence under the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance will commence on October 19th. These licences will be issued to persons occupying shops and portions of shops only and the licensee will be allowed to sell at the specified premises and not elsewhere. The stocks of persons found selling without a licence will be seized.

Applicants for licences will be required to register and deposit two copies of his or her photograph (passport size). Three days later (Sundays excluded) he will call again at the Imports & Exports Office, and, if the licence has been approved, it will be issued on payment of the licence fee.

The licence fees are:

Group I.	In Victoria or in Kowloon south of Waterloo Road, Gascoigne Road and Chatham Road.....	\$30.00
Group II.	Elsewhere in the Island of Hong Kong or in Kowloon or New Kowloon....	\$20.00
Group III.	In the New Territories except New Kowloon.....	\$10.00

These licences will be for one year from the date of issue and they will not be issued to hawkers.

Applicants who hold Tobacco Retailers Licences issued in 1941 are requested to bring the old licence with them.

Applications for licences and photographs should be handed in on the dates shown below:

Group I.	VICTORIA only October 19th & 20th.
Group I.	KOWLOON only October 22nd.
Group II.	October 23rd.
Group III.	October 24th.

H. A. TAYLOR
Superintendent,
Imports & Exports,
17th October, 1945.

**SWITCH LIGHTS ON
ONLY WHEN YOU MUST**

FUEL IS SCARCE—SAVE ELECTRICITY

NO LOVE LOST IN POLAND

Songs Of Old Warsaw Underground Still Sung

BRITISH AIMS IN INDONESIA

LONDON, OCT. 17.
MR. CLEMENT ATTLEE, PRIME MINISTER, IN A STATEMENT ON BRITISH POLICY IN INDONESIA, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO-DAY THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DID NOT DESIRE TO BE UNNECESSARILY INVOLVED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF NON-BRITISH TERRITORIES, AND THEIR OBJECT WAS TO WITHDRAW THE BRITISH TROOPS AS SOON AS CIRCUMSTANCES PERMITTED.

Meanwhile, not only were the British under a strong moral obligation to their Dutch allies until they were in position to assume control, but also for the maintenance of law and order, which was essential to the military task arising out of the termination of the war with Japan and, in particular, for the safety of several thousands of Dutch nationals interned in the interior of the country.

The whole of this delicate problem was engaging the most careful attention of the British Government, and there was the closest consultation with the Netherlands Government and with Admiral Mountbatten about the measures to be taken.

DUTCH LOYALTY

MR. ANTHONY EDEN (former Foreign Secretary) asked if Mr. Attlee would bear in mind that the difficulties of the Dutch, in this area, were very largely due to their own action, as Allies, in declaring war on their own account against the Japanese.

The Prime Minister replied that the Government was very conscious of the fact that throughout these years the Netherlands Government stood with Britain. "We shall keep in very close touch," Mr. Attlee declared.

A Conservative member asked whether General Christison had communicated with the British Government before announcing that the British were not going to interfere with politics in Java.

Mr. Noel Baker said that he understood General Christison's remarks were much distorted when reported in the press.

SUFFICIENT LIAISON

"You may rest assured that the British Government recognises no authority but that of The Netherlands Government in all territories under the sovereignty of our Dutch Allies," Mr. Noel Baker added.

When asked if he was quite satisfied that the British had sufficient liaison with their Dutch allies, Mr. Baker replied: "Yes, I think I can give that assurance."

MR. DRIBORG (Labour): "If the British armies are to be used for this purpose, in H.M. Government making representations to our Dutch Allies to encourage them to offer a liberal programme?"

Mr. Noel Baker: "I understand the Dutch Government has gone very far in the offer of a liberal programme."—Reuter.

UP TO CEYLON

LONDON, Oct. 18.
In reply to a question in the Commons to-day, why it was not proposed to hold elections to the State Council of Ceylon in the near future, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. George Hall, said:

"The life of the present State Council extends to March 1947. The Council can, of course, be dissolved earlier but I am not aware of any requests in Ceylon for an early election."

MR. DRIBORG (Labour) asked: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that this Council is already nine years old, almost as old as the last Parliament here?"

Mr. Hall: "It is not a question of allowing the people of Ceylon, because they have the right, if they desire to exercise it, but, so far, they have made no request."

MR. OLIVER STANLEY, Conservative Colonial Secretary: "Is not H.M. Government to make new constitutional proposals for Ceylon and would it not be advisable to wait until those new proposals are in force?"

No further answer was given.—Reuter.

Polish Capacity For Merry-Making

LONDON, OCT. 18.
ACCORDING TO THE "NEW YORK TIMES" THE AMERICAN CONTINGENT IN WARSAW CONSISTS OF THE AMBASSADOR, ARTHUR BLISS LANE, AND A STAFF OF THIRTY MEN, TOGETHER WITH A MILITARY DETACHMENT OF FORTY MEN WHO HANDLE SUPPLIES, COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT AND A HANDFUL OF U.N.R.R.A. AND AMERICAN RED CROSS PEOPLE.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS SUCH IS NOT IN POLAND AT ALL AND FOUR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS WHO ARE IN THE POLISH CAPITAL AT THE MOMENT CAME UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT UNDER THE POTSDAM DECLARATION CLAUSE GUARANTEEING ALLIED PRESS RIGHTS TO "FULL FREEDOM" TO REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN POLAND.

Facilities here are so limited that even the Polish Government has trouble in digging up transportation to and from the airport five miles out of town and the incoming American planes customarily radio the Embassy a couple of times before landing so that a car can be sent out.

The only communication with the outside world is the telegraph, one to Moscow on which the message takes days rather than hours and the Embassy's little Morse radio transmitter which operates to the American occupation headquarters in Frankfurt-on-Main at twenty words a minute and an occasional courier.

"LIBERATED" CARS
Downtown Warsaw's wreckage-littered streets by day team with the clapping of horse-drawn vehicles and the hurtling and hooting of Polish and Rus-

Ex-Jap Army Paper Goes All Socialist

TOKYO, OCT. 18.
THE NEWSPAPER "YOMIURI HOCHI" SAID TO-DAY THAT JAPAN'S GIANT BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES—MITSUI, MITSUBISHI, SUMITOMO, AND YASUDA—HAD DECIDED TO OFFER ALL THEIR STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCK EXCHANGE.

"THIS IS NOT ENOUGH."

The newspaper declared that government ownership is the only solution, to break the big industries' iron grip on Japanese wealth and government.

The cabinet has decided to repeal the wartime religious organisations law, which provided close government scrutiny of all religious orders.

It also approved the elimination of the cabinet board of information and the reduction of government employees from 300,000 to 150,000. It also eliminated the wartime labour service bureau.

General MacArthur ordered the motion picture industry freed of government control, in another step toward freeing all forms of public expression from government dictation.—Associated Press.

Riots In Jap Coal Mines

HAKATA, Oct. 18.
Fifth Division American marines were rushed to the nearby coal mines on Hokkaido island yesterday to quell fighting between Chinese labourers, war prisoners, slaves and Japanese police and civilians.

STAFF SGT. PAUL STURGES, a marine correspondent, reported two Chinese were killed and two wounded seriously and more than a score of Japanese, police and civilians were beaten.

CAPT. M. CHUMARKE, said one-third of the 11 camps' population, which now is around 2,000, had died of exposure, starvation and lack of medical attention.

He said the Chinese, related how the Chinese, who were killed and wounded were Japanese spies and national traitors.

MAJ. WILLIAM WOOD said the Chinese contract labourers caused the most trouble.—Associated Press.

MAURITIUS REFORMS

LONDON, Oct. 18.
The Governor of Mauritius has discussed with the Colonial Office the constitutional scheme designed to broaden the basis of representation on the Government Council and to place wider responsibilities on the Council for the affairs of the island, said Mr. George Hall, the Colonial Secretary, in the House of Commons yesterday.—Reuter.

Others' industries benefit by labour disputes include the Pacific Northwest lumber industry, Hollywood motion picture studios and some shipyards.—Associated Press.

Mass layoffs in the steel mills, including the world's largest steel works in the Chicago-Illinois area, were threatened because of the strike.

Others' industries benefit by

labour disputes include the Pacific Northwest lumber industry, Hollywood motion picture studios and some shipyards.—Associated Press.

RUSSIA STANDS PAT

Washington, Oct. 18.
Secretary of State Byrnes told a news conference to-day that Russia is standing pat in her demand for an Allied Control Council to take over General MacArthur's authority in Japan.

Byrnes said he hoped Russia would send a delegate to the Far Eastern advisory commission session which opens in Washington on October 23.—Associated Press.

REGENT'S LAST RESORT

ATHENS, OCT. 18.
AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED TO-DAY SAID: "HAVING BEEN UNABLE, HITHERTO, TO SOLVE THE GOVERNMENT CRISIS, WHICH CANNOT BE ANY LONGER EXTENDED, THE REGENT HAS DECIDED PERSONALLY TO ASSUME, AS FROM TO-DAY, THE PREMIERSHIP, UNTIL IT IS POSSIBLE TO FIND A SOLUTION ON A SOLID BASIS WHICH THE PRESENT NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY DEMANDS."

The main task of the new government will be: firstly, maintaining law and order. Secondly, energetic tackling of the economic crisis which has caused the price of the cost of living to rocket dangerously during the last weeks.

In British informed quarters, the decision of Archbishop Damaskinos is considered to be a desperate bid to keep the state administration running, says Reuters from London.

The decision plainly results from a total political deadlock in Athens.

The Regent who has held office since last January has so far scrupulously refrained from direct interference in the administration.

The effect of his decision to-day is seen by London observers as a restoration of the "service" government, formerly led by Admiral Vougiakis with the added support of the Regent's prestige.

The main question now is whether the administration will be strong enough to resist pressure from the extremists until free elections can be held.—Reuter.

CHINA'S FOREIGN MINISTER ON

Trusteeship And Independence

CHUNGKING, OCT. 18.
MANCHURIA WILL COME COMPLETELY UNDER CHINESE CONTROL AROUND DECEMBER 1, THE FOREIGN MINISTER, DR. WANG SHIH CHIEH DISCLOSED TO-DAY.

HE SAID MOSCOW HAD INFORMED THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT THAT SOVIET TROOPS HAD BEGIN TO LEAVE AND WERE EXPECTED TO COMPLETE THEIR WITHDRAWAL BY THE END OF NOVEMBER.

Dr. Wang announced that the Chinese forces in northern Indo-China would be ordered home "in the near future." He said negotiations are under way with the French authorities.

Recent incidents in Siam, he said "in which a great number of Chinese nationals have been killed and wounded as the result of

Siamese police action" is causing general indignation. To improve relations, the Chinese government had notified Siam of its intention to send a diplomatic representative to Bangkok. Dr. Wang described the Chinese attitude toward Siam as "very friendly."

He said the Chinese government considered it essential that a definite time limit be set for completion of preparations for the independence of every people whose territory is to be placed under United Nations trusteeship.

PERMANENT BASIS

He declared the central government deemed it unnecessary to have a uniform system of trusteeship for all colonies. He regarded the United Nations organization as "the permanent basis for unity and peace."

He added: "It is true the charter is not free of imperfections but member States should do their best to insure its success."

The guiding principle in China's foreign policy was to promote and strengthen United Nations unity and harmony with a view to preserving world peace. He said that the maintenance of future peace largely rests in the hands of the five permanent members of the World Security Council.

China favours the United States as the headquarters of the United Nations organization.

He denied an unfounded rumour that Wei Tao-nong, Ambassador to the United States, is returning to become Mayor of Shanghai.—Associated Press.

SAIGON ATTACK

London, Oct. 18.
All-India Radio said to-day that Gurkha troops had "repelled a night attack on a Saigon bridge by about 400 Annamites armed with automatic pistols, bows and poisoned arrows." It quoted the Saigon Control Commission as reporting that the Annamites on October 16 started fires in the dock area, damaging factories and warehouses.—Associated Press.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA

Complete, Full And Unfettered

LONDON, OCT. 18.
SPEAKING AT A RECEPTION HELD IN LONDON BY INDIAN STUDENTS TO-NIGHT, THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, LORD PETHICK LAWRENCE, SAID:

"I DO NOT KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THE END OF THE INDIA OFFICE BUT I DO KNOW THAT IT IS MY HOPE AND IT WILL BE MY ENDEAVOUR TO SECURE THAT THE ROAD ALONG WHICH YOU ARE TRAVELLING TO FULL SELF-GOVERNMENT SHALL BE AS EASY AND AS POSSIBLE."

"It is not the will of our government or people of this country to put any obstacle whatever in your progress towards self-government nor is it any part of our desire to put any limitations upon that self-government."

"We want you to attain full and equal self-government at the earliest opportunity and to walk along the road that we are opening up or, if you prefer it, some other road that you choose in friendliness with us. Remember that we are hoping you will go forward to the desire of your hearts—complete, full and unfettered self-government for India equal with the self-government of people in these islands."

"Your nation is, in many ways, a greater nation than ours," Lord Pethick Lawrence continued.

FATES ENTWINED

"It is a pleasure to us in this country that our fate is, to some extent, entwined with yours. I hope that whatever may be the feelings in some parts of India to-day, when the history of our country comes to be written, you will be glad that for a certain time—perhaps not long—your fate has been entwined with ours."

Doctor Tara Basu, President of the Majlis, said: "We want to build Indo-British friendship and unity on a basis of equality and freedom."

The guests at the reception included Mr. Setzenko, first Secretary to the Soviet Embassy in London.

"I hope the knowledge you acquire here will enable you to contribute to the building up of the independence, prosperity and well-being of your country," he told the students.

"By so doing, you will be contributing to a stable peace and the prosperity of the whole world," Reuter.

U SAW'S DETENTION

Rangoon, Oct. 18.
U. Saw, Premier of Burma at the time of Pearl Harbour, who was detained by the British Government in January 1942 while returning to Burma from England, is in Uganda. It was stated here to-day.

This was the first news received of the former Burmese Premier for over three years. He is said to be in good health.—Reuter.

WELSH CAPS